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ceremonies as he properly could, and to leave no doubt on any one's mind of his determination to stand by the new administration in the performance of its first great duty to maintain the Union"?

Seward fares somewhat better at the hands of Lincoln's biographer. But the same fault is in evidence. By selecting only what suits his purpose the author often leaves an unfair impression. After the first four weeks in office, we are informed, Seward knew Lincoln to be his master. "When his inclinations and purposes conflicted with those of his chief, he gave way,—nay, more, he put forth all his powers to carry out Mr. Lincoln's wishes" (p. 150). How complete this submission was, is then illustrated by "a few well-known incidents". But Mr. Rothschild omits to mention the Trent affair, when Seward contended for the return of the Confederate commissioners against the President and a majority of the cabinet, and finally brought both over to his way of thinking.

Scant justice is done to "the indispensable man" whom Lincoln chose as his Secretary of the Treasury. The key to the personal antagonism in this instance is found in the abiding resentment cherished by Chase at Lincoln's nomination in the Chicago convention (p. 182). Earlier Mr. Rothschild assured us that "none of his rivals for the nomination had given more loyal support" than Chase (p. 160). We doubt seriously whether Chase is understood when he is described as the "Chesterfield of the Cabinet" (p. 185).

The hazards in the path of the anecdotal historian are well illustrated by the story of the ignorant young lawyer (p. 421). Mr. Rothschild, following Arnold—and his own literary instinct—has made Lincoln apply his "little story" to McClellan; but as originally told by Holland (*Life of Lincoln*, pp. 370–371) it had no such application. We mistrust that many Lincoln stories have undergone a similar metamorphosis.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

MINOR NOTICES

Readings in European History. A Collection of Extracts from the Sources chosen with the purpose of illustrating the Progress of Culture in Western Europe since the German Invasions. By Professor James Harvey Robinson. Abridged Edition. (Boston, Ginn and Co., 1906, pp. xxxiv, 573.) In this abridged edition of Professor Robinson's excellent source-book, the two volumes of the fuller edition have been compressed into one by the omission of many extracts or, in a few cases, of parts of extracts, and by the excision of the portions of the bibliographies intended for advanced students. The work of condensation has been carefully and judiciously performed, apparently with special reference to the requirements of pupils of high-school grade, since many of the more difficult texts and official documents and formulae are excluded, while more readily intelligible passages are retained. The book is so admirably adapted to its purpose of aiding the imagination and rendering

more vivid the history of Europe from the period of the German Invasions that it is gratifying to have it in a form in which it will find its way into the hands of many pupils who would not otherwise have known it. The two-volume edition should however be used wherever practicable; it remains indispensable to the teacher and is greatly to be preferred for college work.

F. G. D.

The appearance of the third volume of the *Rôles Gascons* (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906, pp. cc, 792) in the *Collection de Documents Inédits* completes the task on which Professor Charles Bémont has been so long engaged. The work was committed to his hands in 1891, the first volume, covering the reign of Henry I., having been published in 1885 by M. Francisque Michel. In 1896 appeared a supplement to this volume by M. Bémont containing numerous additions and corrections to the texts already published, and valuable chapters on the history and administration of Gascony during this period. The second volume bears the date of 1900, and contains the texts of Edward I.'s reign to 1290. Volume III. completes the reign, and opens with a long introduction rendering the same important service to the student of this period that the supplement to volume I. performs for the reign of Henry III. It is divided into three chapters; the first is descriptive of the material on which the text is based and gives an itinerary of Edward I. in France; the second is on the administration, and includes a list of the seneschals of Gascony and of the constables of Bordeaux, with many biographical and other details and many documents; the third is on the war between England and France from 1294 to 1303, and is especially valuable. As to the beginning of the war, M. Bémont finds himself in accord with the more recent French opinion of the bad faith of Philip IV. The chapter is chiefly devoted to the make-up of the English army, which is analyzed in detail, and to the financial side of the war, and much new material is published from the accounts in the Public Record Office. An especially noticeable feature in the editing of the texts is the careful identification of the names of persons and places, and M. Bémont's editorial work in general is fully on the level of the best in the great collection to which these volumes belong.

The Teutonic Order and Its Secularization: A Study in the Protestant Revolt. [University of Iowa Studies in Sociology, Economics, Politics, and History, Vol. III., No. 2.] By Professor Harry Grant Plum. (Published by the University, Iowa City, Iowa, 1906, pp. 88.) This is a clear and interesting account of the organization of the Teutonic Order and its establishment in Prussia; the government of the Order and its lands; the organization of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights; the struggle with Poland; the development of the Reformation in Prussia and the secularization of Prussia. Many of the most important primary and secondary sources have been used and are indicated in the foot-notes and

in the final bibliography. The author shows that after the Order had fulfilled its mission of military aggression and defense, it adopted an economic policy that injured the cities over which it ruled, and by causing internal dissensions weakened the Order in its struggle with Poland. The latter half of the paper deals with the two-fold policy of Albert, Grand Master in the early sixteenth century, who aimed at reforming the Order and freeing it from Polish control. The secularizing of the lands of the Order is accounted for as being the method that Albert adopted to attain his political purposes.

F. G. D.

The English Craft Gilds and the Government. An Examination of the accepted theory regarding the Decay of the Craft Gilds. By Stella Kramer. [Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, Vol. XXIII., Number 4.] (New York, Columbia University Press, New York, 1905, pp. 152.) After a brief and somewhat inadequate introduction, surveying the decay of the gild merchant and the rise of the craft gild, Miss Kramer examines in four chapters the policy of the English government toward the craft gilds from the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. A concluding fifth chapter entitled, rather too pretentiously, "English Economic Policy in the Middle Ages", emphasizes chiefly the subordination of the craft gilds to the municipality and the state. The more valuable part of the monograph is the analysis of the acts from 1437 to 1563. In these Miss Kramer finds no sufficient evidence to support the view, held by some writers, of a settled government policy antagonistic to the craft gilds.

The author has used her own eyes to read the statutes and though there are occasional slips she has on the whole judiciously interpreted the national legislation and such of the contemporary local and gild ordinances as she has used. Within her limited and well-chosen field she has done a useful piece of work and she is to be welcomed among the students, still too few, of English craft-gild history. It must be added, however, that in knowledge of the literature Miss Kramer shows some regrettable deficiencies.

EDWIN F. GAY.

Les Sources de l'Histoire de France. XVI^e Siècle (1494-1610). Par Henri Hauser, Professeur à l'Université de Dijon. I. *Les Premières Guerres d'Italie: Charles VIII. et Louis XII. (1494-1515).* (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1906, pp. xx, 197.) "Ce n'est pas sans une réelle appréhension que j'avais accepté l'offre très honorable qui m'était faite de préparer, pour le XVI^e siècle, la suite de ces *Sources de l'Histoire de France*, si brillamment et si solidement étudiées, en ce qui concerne le Moyen Age, par Auguste Molinier. Le voisinage d'un tel maître, rompu depuis si longtemps aux travaux critiques, était fait pour effrayer les moins timides."

It is thus, in a modest preface, that M. Hauser explains his presence among the Olympians. Modesty may induce him to depreciate what he has done, but he has no other reason for so doing. Indeed, he may be proud of the work here accomplished. There are grave difficulties attached to a bibliographical study of French history between 1483 and 1515. The period falls between two stools. Potthast and Chevalier both come to an end and there is a great lack of previous critical work in this field. Moreover in the transition from the Italian to the French Renaissance history and literature run together. Commynes and Machiavelli are men of letters as well as historians; the same is true of Brantôme. But the question is a relative one in another way. Brantôme is a direct source for the history of the civil wars in France; yet he cannot be wholly excluded for the history of the Italian wars, since his information thereon was gathered from actual participants and eye-witnesses. This is the case also with De Thou in the subsequent generation, who was born in 1553, yet began his great history with the year 1546, learning much of what he wrote from his father and his father's friends. But there are other difficulties still attending bibliographical research in this period of history which do not characterize the historiography of the Middle Age. Diplomacy becomes a science, and the records thereof are beginning to become a primary historical source. Printing adds a new historical source (as M. Hauser indicates in a most interesting way in section 3) and magnifies the volume of all the others.

The reviewer has little to add and nothing to subtract from the work here done, for it seems to have been most thoroughly accomplished. The *Calendar of State Papers, Venetian*, is much beyond 1594, which is stated in section 89 to be its present terminal point. There are two typographical errors not noticed in the Errata. On p. 105 the proper name Gough is misspelled, and on p. 165 XIV^e is obviously a misprint for XVI^e.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Briefe an Erasmus aus einem Bresslauer Codex. Edited by L. K. Enthoven. (Strassburg, J. H. E. Heitz, 1906, pp. xiv, 223.) Professor Enthoven of Strassburg publishes a valuable addition to Erasmusian literature in the form of one hundred and sixty-three letters addressed to the great Humanist by nearly as many correspondents. These letters form together a codex of the town library of Bresslau. They were known and used by Adalbert Horawitz, the lamented Erasmusian scholar, whose early death disappointed so many just expectations in this field. Moreover, other scholars have made occasional extracts from them, and at least sixty-six have already been published by various editors. The actually new contribution of the present edition reduces itself, therefore, to about one hundred numbers, but a careful comparison has been made in the case of the letters already published, and a very considerable service has been rendered in making the reading of obscure passages more intel-

ligible. Textual criticisms and explanations appear in foot-notes. Extended comments are placed in an appendix. Among the correspondents are some of the most interesting persons of the day, such *e. g.* as Margaret Roper, Stephen Gardiner, Duke George of Saxony, Boniface Amerbach, Conrad and Margaret Peutinger; but the great majority are distinctly among the lesser names of the humanistic circles.

E. EMERTON.

Studies in Constitutional History, by James O. Pierce (Minneapolis, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1906, pp. 330), is composed in considerable measure of a series of lectures and book-reviews. The topics discussed are in the field of American constitutional history. The lectures or addresses are pitched in a somewhat exalted key and are calculated to stimulate patriotism and extol the progress of America. It cannot justly be said that any of the studies add anything to the well-known facts or disclose any remarkable skill in analysis or interpretation. Those that are directed to prove the nationality of the American people before the Civil War are not without force, but this subject has been gone over after this manner so many times that nothing of originality can be said, and the author, as is customary, fails to see the fundamental differences in the use of terms which have befogged discussion for generations; he fails to see the elementary philosophic principles in which men have differed without knowing why. To discuss such subjects without a strict definition of terms, without a clear recognition of the basic principles of political philosophy, is a waste of time—if one wishes to add anything new or to convince those not already assured of their opinions.

Judge Pierce has not always been careful in the use of authorities. If he relies for example on Cobb's *Rise of Religious Liberty*, what are the chances that he will not fall into blunders (*cf.* p. 124)? The statements concerning Maryland's religious history on page 113 are misleading, not to say absolutely wrong. The author accepts at the full the old notion that the migration of the people to Connecticut was caused by distinct religious differences—"by way of protest against" the Massachusetts "form of church establishment" (p. 106). Surely we should be told that at the best there is only some reason for thinking that dissatisfaction with the political and religious régime of the older colony may have entered into the motives of Hooker and his followers; more than this is surmise. The author apparently cites Gerry as favoring the adoption of the Federal Constitution (p. 148). "1778" on page 149 should read 1788. The treatment of the origin of the New England town again is an evidence of a lack of familiarity with local records or the best secondary treatises. "An entire church organization emigrating in a body, established itself as a township in the new world in a selected territory, the government of which was vested in the members of the church congregation."

On the whole we must conclude that the volume has no peculiar

interest and makes no special appeal to the specialist, the student, or the general reader. The reviews and addresses, on the whole well adapted for their purposes, do not make an indispensable volume for the library.

Colección de Libros y Documentos referentes á la Historia de América. Volumes 5 and 6. *Relación de los Naufragios y Comentarios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca.* Edited by M. Serrano y Sanz. (Madrid, Victoriano Suárez, 1906, pp. xxx, 388; xii, 428.) This edition of Cabeza de Vaca's writings and deeds first makes easily accessible the language in which they were written, for so scarce are the original editions of 1542 (the *Naufragios* alone) and 1555 (the *Naufragios* and *Comentarios*) that but few have had access to them. The importance and interest of these narratives are evidenced by the translations and adaptations (most of them faulty in one or more particulars) that have appeared, in whole or in part, in English and other languages, since almost the first appearance of the works until the present day. The accompanying unpublished documents, which are found in volume 6, relate entirely to the *Comentarios*, i. e., to Cabeza de Vaca's life in the ancient Spanish South American province of Rio de la Plata. These documents are as follows: General relation by Cabeza de Vaca of his deeds in the province of Rio de la Plata, presented to the council of the Indies; two documents containing evidence in regard to the trial of Cabeza de Vaca held in Spain upon his recall from Rio de la Plata; an investigation made at the request of Cabeza de Vaca for the same trial; a relation written by Pero Hernández in 1545 in regard to the events of Rio de la Plata (this Pero Hernández being the same one who wrote the *Comentarios*, probably at Cabeza de Vaca's direction)—published in volume II. of *Pequeña Biblioteca Historica* (Asuncion del Paraguay, 1895); a relation by Domingo Martinez de Yrala (the great opponent of Cabeza de Vaca), 1541; and a letter by the same of 1545. The text of the *Naufragios* and *Comentarios* is a reprint of the 1555 edition; in the preparation of the same, the editor has corrected many typographical errors, and inserted punctuation and capitalization not in the original. It is to be regretted that he did not reprint the former work from the edition of 1542, with perhaps readings from the edition of 1555 where the two editions differ (a serious variant being the date when Cabeza de Vaca left the Spanish port for the American continent). The *Naufragios* is naturally of the greatest interest to North Americans, and no documents are given in illustration of it (except extracts in the preface to volume 5), the Spanish editor seeming to consider rather a Spanish and South American than a North American audience. The reprint appears trustworthy. The bibliographical notes are inadequate, and serve rather for suggestions than for thorough knowledge. The books are edited with scarcely a note other than the bibliographical, and there are no maps or other illustrations. There is an apparent lack of true historical criticism, in which Spanish historical workers are often wanting. Volume 6 con-

tains indexes of persons and places mentioned in the two volumes, but no attempt at a general index. The chief value of the work consists in the original text, by which the student may assure himself of the accuracy of the various translations that have been published.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

An Introduction to the Records of the Virginia Company of London, with a Bibliographical List of the Extant Documents. By Miss Susan M. Kingsbury. Published by the Library of Congress (Washington, 1905 [1906], pp. 214). The Library of Congress has long possessed a contemporary copy, in two manuscript volumes, of the official records of the meetings of the Virginia Company from April 28, 1619, to June 7, 1624, the period of the Sandys-Southampton administration. Many plans have been made for the printing of these invaluable memorials of the early days of our first colony, but only portions have been published, and these not in a satisfactory manner. Finally the library itself resolved upon a worthy, indeed a monumental edition, and fortunately entrusted the task to Miss Kingsbury. She has spared no pains in its execution. Not contenting herself with the main record and the numerous subsidiary documents of Company days already possessed by the library or preserved elsewhere in America, she has with remarkable energy and thoroughness ransacked all England for additional material. The harvest which she has obtained, for instance among the papers of judicial courts, among the Manchester papers, and especially among the Ferrar papers at Magdalene College, Cambridge, can be better estimated when the Library of Congress has printed her documents. Several hundred, many of them quite unknown heretofore, are noted for such printing in connection with the "court-books". The publication before us presents in advance, in handsome quarto form, the editor's introduction. In a hundred pages she describes, with elaborate care, the extant documentary materials for the history of the Virginia Company, the bearing which various classes of them have on that history, and the successful efforts she has made to increase their number. There can be no question of the great debt which students owe her for the interesting labors here described. Her general remarks on the development of the Company and its career are less valuable, partly because not expressed in a clear style. Pages 118-205 are occupied with a catalogue of documents ("records" in Miss Kingsbury's phrase), embracing all those of date between 1616 and 1625 which have come to her knowledge and also all those of earlier date which have not been printed or cited in Brown's *Genesis*. This catalogue is extremely well executed. Less satisfactory in respect to form is the list of authorities with which the introduction closes. Scholars will eagerly look for the volumes of text which are to follow. No portion of the general commemoration next spring of the founding of Virginia will be more worthy of that great event than the issue of these scholarly and stately volumes.

Mr. Nelson P. Mead's *Connecticut as a Corporate Colony* (printed at Lancaster, New Era Press, pp. x, 119) is a Columbia University dissertation, constructed upon the same well-known formula as those of Messrs. Shepherd, Mereness, Smith, Raper, and Spencer on Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, and New York respectively. Connecticut institutions have been so much studied heretofore that Mr. Mead, careful and thorough as he has been, makes no very signal contribution to knowledge, unless in the chapter on military institutions. Perhaps the most striking statement in the book is that (pp. 20, 21) "In fact the Charter was no more 'fundamental' than was the original constitution. Its provisions were changed or modified by the General Court with the same freedom as had been done with the 'Fundamental Orders'." There is a lack of shading in such a frank acceptance of colonial public opinion as necessarily decisive. Surely Winthrop *vs.* Lechmere and Clark *vs.* Tousey show that such doctrines were by no means accepted as law by certain authorities to whom history may properly listen.

Constitutional Conflict in Provincial Massachusetts. By Henry Russell Spencer. (Columbus, Ohio: Fred. J. Heer, 1905, pp. 134.) This monograph is a useful addition to the now familiar Columbia studies of provincial government in the Anglo-American colonies. Massachusetts brought to the provincial relation the independent traditions and peculiar ideals of the old "Colony" government, and Mr. Spencer describes effectively the conflicts and compromises by which the province reached a kind of rough adjustment between "imperial" and "commonwealth" ideals. Nevertheless, the reader who is already familiar with the earlier studies of this group must be struck with a certain sameness in the plot. This is no fault of the writer's; it means simply, that, in the purely constitutional experience of, let us say, Massachusetts and South Carolina after they had once been organized as royal provinces, the resemblances are more important than the differences. There was the same conflict between the "prerogative bodies" and the "popular house"; and for both the vital issue, in one form or another, was the control of the purse.

Without attempting a complete description of the constitutional system, Mr. Spencer limits himself closely to the conflicts between the governor and the house of representatives on distinctly constitutional issues, covering, roughly, the first fifty years of the provincial period. He selects for emphasis the salary question, the control of the treasury, and the control of military and diplomatic affairs. Without containing much that is strikingly novel to the student of provincial institutions, this essay may be commended as a scholarly and really readable treatment of a subject not easily made interesting. It gives us the most satisfactory account we have of the Massachusetts government during the first third of the eighteenth century.

The bibliographical apparatus is defective; but the writer appears to have used diligently the official records, both printed and manuscript, including the commissions and instructions to royal governors, in process of publication by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. For important parts of the colonial correspondence, the author acknowledges, as so many others must do, his obligations to the veteran Palfrey. The unofficial records seem to have been less thoroughly exploited.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

Volumes V. and VI. of the *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York* (published by the State under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, state historian, Albany, James B. Lyon, 1905, pp. xlix, 3447-3800; lix, 3801-4413) cover the period from 1701 to 1810. The general plan of the work has already been outlined and discussed in this REVIEW, VIII. 551-553. Owing to the characteristic reticence of the editor in omitting explanatory introductions to every volume since the first, we are left in the dark as to whether or no more are to follow. However, the following note is tucked away at the bottom of vol. VI., p. 4394: "with the political troubles then prevailing in Holland, the reference to New York and New Jersey is finally dropped in the minutes of the Synod of North Holland". This, and the fact that this volume concludes (pp. 4395-4413) with an "inventory" or catalogue of the old archives of the classis of Amsterdam, together with lists of the Dutch and French ministers and churches in the Middle Colonies before 1700 and lists of early graduates of Holland universities who came to America, would seem to indicate that the series is finished. If so, one has still to regret the absence of an index, a lack for which the careful analytical table of contents prefixed to each volume hardly compensates.

Among the noteworthy extracts in the volumes before us are several relating to the foundation and early history of King's College (now Columbia University), and Queen's (now Rutgers) College, particularly William Livingston's fervid brief cited from the *Independent Reflector* against the evils of a sectarian college supported by public funds. Also a letter from the Reverend Gideon Hawley of Marshpee containing a narrative of his journey to Onohoghwage in 1753 furnishes some graphic and picturesque details concerning the Mohawk Indians and their country and the hardships which beset a missionary of those times. The source of this letter is not mentioned, while its date, July 3, 1794, surely must be wrong. Although some items in the letters from the New York churches to the classis of Amsterdam, *e. g.*, one of October 7, 1757, relating to a proposed plan of union with Princeton for educational purposes and another of October 8, 1778, containing references to the war, touch on questions of general moment, most of the new material in these, as in the previous volumes, will concern only those particularly interested in the Dutch Reformed Church.

A. L. C.

Vol. XXV. of the *Archives of the State of New Jersey* (Paterson, Call Printing and Publishing Company, pp. 568), edited by Mr. William Nelson, bears date 1903, which doubtless should be 1905, as the preface is dated in the latter year. It consists of extracts relating to New Jersey derived from the newspapers of Philadelphia and New York for 1766 and 1767, when as yet New Jersey had no journals of her own. It is the sixth of such volumes in this series, and illustrates the social, industrial, educational, and political history of the province in the same varied and interesting manner as its predecessors. As in previous volumes, advertisements supply more of the material than the news columns, and advertisements for runaway slaves, indented servants and prisoners are especially numerous and entertaining. The political contents of the present volume are mostly concerned with the repeal of the Stamp Act. In educational history the chief event is the foundation of Queen's College; but Princeton commencements have their place, and schools and their affairs figure not infrequently in the pages.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Vols. V., VI., 1776 (Washington, 1906, pp. 417-856; 857-1173). The form and manner of Mr. Ford's editing are now so well understood and have been so generally admired and commended, that it will sometimes be needless to say much in these pages concerning the successive volumes. Of those before us, volume V. extends from June 5 to October 8. The fullness and skill with which Mr. Ford presents his data respecting the development of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation are all that call for special comment. Volume VI. extends to the close of the year. At its end the editor prints a list of standing committees for 1775-1776, Adams's and Jefferson's records of debates in the latter year, and Witherspoon's speech on the message from Lord Howe. Then follows a series of learned bibliographical notes, numbering 145 titles, and an excellent index to the volumes for the year 1776.

Early Diplomatic Negotiations of the United States with Russia. By John C. Hildt. (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1906, pp. 195.) It is a dubious experiment, to attempt to write of the diplomatic relations between two governments with only those materials that have been preserved in the archives or printed in the public documents of one of them. It is not quite true that such a procedure affords the writer only half the necessary light; but it is often nearly true. In the case before us, the Russian language and the cost of a journey to Russia interpose formidable obstacles to the processes which alone can ensure results approaching finality; but it does not appear that Mr. Hildt has made much attempt to see the negotiations from the Russian side by large use of materials in French and English, nor by deep study of European diplomatic history. He gives us a careful and clear but pedes-

trian account, based on the printed American materials and, after 1816, on an extensive use of the manuscript materials in the archives of the Department of State. Patiently summarizing each dispatch and conversation, the author is able from this source to cast some new light on the relations of Russia to Spanish America and on the negotiations for the treaty of 1824, with which the treatise ends.

Les Droits Législatifs du Président des États-Unis d'Amérique. Par Henri Bosc, Avocat, Docteur en Droit, Licencié ès Lettres. (Paris, Arthur Rousseau, 1906, pp. viii, 286.) This monograph professes to be a study of the influence exercised by the President of the United States over legislation by means of the message and the veto. (Other means of influence exercised by the President over legislation are, however, discussed at length.) The President, M. Bosc contends, does not constitutionally possess the right of initiative in legislation, because the exclusion of members of his cabinet from the floors of Congress prevents him from forcing Congress to consider the measures proposed in his messages. The President can, however, get his political friends to introduce measures which have been prepared in the executive departments. If the President's part in legislation stopped here, our author continues, his powers would not be very great, but the real work of preparing legislation is done not in the House and Senate, but in committees, and the committees are in the habit of calling members of the cabinet and other executive officials before them to give oral information, so that in this way the President has the opportunity of having his views presented and of making his influence felt. In addition to this, the President invites senators and representatives sitting on various committees to confer with him and thus he has the chance to modify their views. When a measure comes to the vote, there are various ways in which the President can influence the result. He can secure certain votes through the promise of patronage, or, in an emergency, he can do as McKinley did at the special session of 1897, when he refused to send in the general list of nominations until a vote had been taken on the tariff bill. M. Bosc's conclusions as to the permanent effect on the executive power of President Roosevelt's personal interference in legislation would probably be considered by most Americans as somewhat premature.

In discussing the veto our author contends that this power is, in its nature, legislative and not executive, and that the President constitutes in a sense a third branch of the legislature; that in giving the President the veto power the framers of the Constitution departed to that extent from the principle of the separation of powers. He objects to the use of the term veto, which he reminds us does not occur in the Constitution, and prefers the term sanction.

The monograph is a careful, interesting and lucid discussion, and the author seems to be thoroughly familiar with the theoretical aspects of the question. For the practical workings of the American system he

follows Bryce and Woodrow Wilson. The following errors are noted: on page 37, the statement that the Chief Justice presides over the Senate in all cases of impeachment; on page 66, *stradding* for *straddling*; on page 77, George Adams for John Adams; on page 79, the statement that the United States was not represented at the Conference of American States at Mexico in 1901; on page 254, 1846 for 1864.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ.

The Mississippi Territorial Archives, Vol. I., 1798-1803. Edited by Dunbar Rowland, Director, Mississippi Department of Archives and History. (Nashville, Brandon Printing Company, 1905 [1906], pp. viii, 615.) Beside his annual reports and statistical year-books Mr. Rowland proposes to print three series of documentary volumes,—Mississippi Provincial Archives, 1540-1798; Mississippi Territorial Archives, 1798-1817; and Mississippi State Archives, extending from 1817 to the present time. The preparation of the first will require long researches, which it is understood that he has already set on foot, in the archives of Spain, France, and England. The second series is the nearest to being ready, and a beginning of its publication is now made by the issue of this substantial volume, which embraces the executive journal of the first territorial governor, Winthrop Sargent, and that of the first two years of his successor, W. C. C. Claiborne. They consist, in part, of copies of proclamations, orders and appointments made by the two governors, but mostly of copies of their official letters. Sargent's journal (pp. 14-334) begins May 21, 1798, at Cincinnati, where he received from Pickering the news of his appointment, and extends to April 3, 1801. Claiborne's (pp. 342-603) begins July 10, 1801, and the portion here printed ends March 27, 1803. Portraits of both governors are inserted, and a facsimile of the first page of Sargent's journal. His portrait and his letters make it easy to see why Jefferson should finally have written him that his administration "had not been so fortunate as to secure the general harmony, and the mutual attachment, between the people and the public functionaries, so peculiarly necessary for the prosperity and happiness of an infant establishment."

Mr. Rowland has given us a volume of great importance and value for Mississippi history. His editorial work seems to have been conscientiously done throughout. A less sparing use of explanatory foot-notes would have been of advantage. It is a blemish that Governor Gayoso de Lemos, rightly entered under Gayoso in the index, should be entered under De Lemos in the table of contents. So also of Salcedo. A line from p. 367 has been lost, or rather has escaped to an odd place on p. 366.

Volumes XXII., XXIII., and XXIV. of the series of "Early Western Travels" (Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Company) are given up to the *Travels in the Interior of North America* by Maximilian Prince of

Wied. He was the eighth son of a princely house of Rhenish Prussia, and took his part in the struggle of fatherland against Napoleon. Before the wars were over, his passion for travel and for scientific exploration led him to South America, where he spent two years in studying the native races of Brazil and the natural history of the country. About fifteen years later (July 1832) he landed in Boston and began a journey to the great West, hoping to study with care the Transmississippi region and above all to get intimate knowledge of the habits and the speech of the Indians. He was accompanied by Charles Bodmer, a young Swiss artist of talent, who devoted himself with enthusiasm and industry to sketching the red men, their dress and adornments. Plates engraved from his sketches are to form volume XXV. of this series. The editor, Mr. Thwaites, says that in some respects Bodmer was "the most competent draughtsman who has thus far sought to depict the North American tribesmen".

Maximilian was two years in the United States. The account of his experiences and the description of what he saw are of very unusual interest. The style in translation is singularly clear and simple. No small portion of the narrative is of historical value; considerable portions describe the cities and the settlements east of the Mississippi, others throw light on the fur-trade and the early commerce of the Missouri, and the whole story is told in such a way that one is led to read for the pleasure of reading. The editing appears to have been done with exceptional fullness and care, the notes are abundant and supplement the text with information of a scientific and historical character. Few volumes of travels have received such careful attention from the editor. The amount of information thus given on places and persons that are incidentally mentioned by the author is very large.

Reconstruction in South Carolina, 1865-1877. By John S. Reynolds. (Columbia, S. C., The State Company, 1905, pp. 522.) Alongside of this book should be placed Allen's *Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina* (New York, 1888), which covers the last two years of the same period. Neither author has penetrated beyond the mere partizan narrative of political events into the profounder questions of South Carolina's reconstruction history. Students should examine both books, not for the conclusions, but possibly for the points of view and especially for the documentary material they contain; though both fail in indicating where, either in print or in manuscript, the material can elsewhere be found.

It is easy to make out a case of criminal wastefulness and bald corruption against the ruling party; and even to show that the courts could not be relied upon to punish the guilty, to vindicate the innocent, or to avenge the wronged. But the case in favor of those charged with Ku-Klux outrages, with intimidation in the "red shirt" and "hurrah for Hampton" campaign, and with ballot-box frauds in Edgefield (and in Beaufort too) is not so convincing.

The economic history of the state during this period—the recovery from war, the revival of business and industry, and the readjustment to the conditions of free labor, with whatever effect, favorable or unfavorable, the course of politics may have had on these things, needs exhaustive treatment but does not get a whole page. The basis of taxation was changed so that land—in the hands of those who were now land-poor—bore a heavier burden. Was this change made vindictively or in wisdom or in unthinking accord with the practice elsewhere of those who proposed it? The “carpet-baggers” imposed upon this extreme type of the southern state a New York code with New England embellishments; and Mr. Reynolds says that the result was not in all points unhappy. But he does not go further into this interesting experiment.

Through the enfranchisement of the blacks and the disfranchisement of many of those who had been leaders among the whites state governments were constructed to which Congress was willing to accord the rights of protection and the immunities of local self-government provided by the Constitution. Every one of these state governments fell, that of South Carolina last of all. Their failure suggests the timely inquiry whether it is possible ever to establish democratic self-government upon the basis of a mere numerical majority, whether there must not also be on the side of the rulers at least a fair share of the prestige, the integrity, the intelligence, and perhaps also of the property of the community; whether, in other words, Congress did not undertake an impossibility and did not set forces in motion that would inevitably produce evil results. Mr. Reynolds loses sight of the philosophy of history in the combat of opposing parties.

FREDERICK W. MOORE.

The Virginia State Library (Mr. John P. Kennedy, librarian) has just published a large and well-printed volume entitled *Calendar of Transcripts, including the Annual Report of the Department of Archives and History* (Richmond, 1905, pp. 658, xlv). More exactly, the book is a report of the newly-created Department of Archives and History, by Mr. Edward S. Evans, acting chief, including a calendar of transcripts. About one-sixth of the book (pp. 7–118) consists of an inventory of the manuscripts, archival and other, relating to Virginian history, now in the custody of the state librarian. It would be convenient if somewhere it were stated, in statutory terms, just what this collection embraces; not, it is evident, the papers of the state land-office, which are described in a separate place in the volume, nor those of the offices of the auditor-general, adjutant-general, and attorney-general, which are not mentioned. After the inventory follows (pp. 118–640) an itemized list of transcripts, nearly 6400 in number, possessed by the state library, made chiefly from documents in the Public Record Office in London, and relating to Virginian history. Five-sixths of these documents, by the way, are abstracts, not full texts. Lastly, on pp. 640–658, comes a provisional in-

ventory of Virginian manuscripts preserved by the land-office, by the Virginia Historical Society, and at Washington. An ample index follows.

It is obvious that the book presents a great mass of data useful to historical scholars, making available large treasures at Richmond whose magnitude and variety could heretofore be only matter of surmise. Nevertheless it lays itself open to severe criticism by great want of care and skill in arrangement. It is worth while to dwell somewhat upon its defects, if only because we seem to be at the beginning of a period of great activity in documentary publication by states and societies which hitherto have done little of such work. Why should men proceed as if there were in existence no good models for the printing of historical inventories, calendars, and collections of documents? The book before us, for instance, has no table of contents. It sacrifices all the help and guidance that running headlines can afford the reader, by presenting, from p. 1 to p. 658, only the useless if not misleading heading "Report of the State Librarian". In the first section, the individual journals of the Council and of the House of Delegates, each of which a prudent compiler would describe in one line with perfect sufficiency, are each given five or six lines by repetitious printing, wasting twenty pages out of twenty-five. Throughout this section each item, as if the copyist's cards had been sent to the printer unedited, begins with the word VIRGINIA in capitals, so that that name, repeated eight or nine hundred times as the catch-word, makes it exceedingly difficult to find the word which is really significant and should catch the eye. The list of transcripts, the main contents of the book, begins in the middle of a page (p. 118) without proper heading, and ends with as little ceremony as it begins. In it also there is a considerable waste of space. The Sainsbury abstracts, the main division (pp. 119-534), are listed in the order in which they are bound, which apparently is the casual order in which Mr. Sainsbury found or sent them, and which anyhow is far from chronological. Now aside from the obvious convenience and propriety of the chronological order, it saves much print, because one never needs to print the year-date except just before January 1 and, of course, in the running headlines. Also, a non-chronological arrangement prevents the discovery of duplicates between, *e. g.*, Sainsbury and Winder abstracts, and so wastes more print. After each abstract or transcript is printed in italics an abbreviated designation of its provenance in the Public Record Office, but nowhere are these terms of designation explained.